



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

requirements of the United States immigration laws. Besides the baring of at least the arm for vaccination or inspection of the mark, each one presented himself or herself in line with head and neck bare, and besides passing the scrutiny of 4 physicians, including myself, was handled at least twice, once at vaccination and once on the line where the head of each was examined and face and neck felt to examine the glands and judge of the temperature. On Saturday over 20 were put aside and later examined fully before passing.

After finishing this examination those from places other than Marseilles and having no bedding, went on board; the others, about fifty, marched with their belongings to the disinfecting chamber where all clothing and bedding were disinfected by steam, except the clean clothing of 3 naturalized citizens returning from a visit in Greece. All this stuff was properly labelled.

With the exception of a few possible improvements in the system, the inspection and disinfection as practiced before the sailing of the *Gascogne* were satisfactory, and, in my judgment, all the present situation demands.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, *January 6, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended January 6, 1900:

No vessels have sailed from this port for the United States during the week, and my work has consisted largely in visiting the various officials and getting a general idea of conditions, and in the supervision of a small shipment of cattle hides, which were disinfected by immersion in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid.

There are practically no emigrants going from this port to the United States; those who disembark here from eastern ports go to either Havre or Naples for reembarkation, and are inspected there. On entry to the port of Marseilles they are inspected by the French authorities at the quarantine station at Frioul, and, from all that I can learn, it is done in a fairly satisfactory manner. I have arranged to visit this quarantine station and will then report fully as to method of procedure.

There are practically no shipments from here requiring disinfection, except hides, wool, and rags. I have declined to allow any rags shipped from this port which are handled or packed here, on account of small-pox which is epidemic. Most of the hides are received here green and are immediately salted down in the warehouses until ready for shipment. They are then loosely rolled and submerged in a solution of 5 per cent carbolic acid until all surfaces are thoroughly wetted.

This work of disinfection has heretofore been done by an employee of the consulate, and I believe in a satisfactory manner. He has so far received absolutely no remuneration for his work other than a very small salary for his office work in the consulate.

* * * * *

A very large portion of the wool and hides are shipped from here to Liverpool, England, and reshipped from that port to the United States,

and as in these cases they are consigned to a firm at Liverpool, we can not demand their disinfection here.

* * * * *

I have called with the consul on most of the officials here, and will see the others next week. I have also visited some of the hospitals.

I will make a separate report later on my visit to the Government quarantine station at Frioul and any other matters of importance which may arise.

Respectfully,

G. M. CORPUT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, *January 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of transactions at this port for the week ended January 13, 1900: No immigrants have departed from this port during the week and there have been no transactions worthy of mention.

I have inspected and passed three vessels during the week. The *Patria*, French steamer, and the Italian barks *Maddalena G.* and *Venezian*. The last-named vessels were in ballast and carried no cargo, the *Patria* had a small general cargo and was bound for New York via Bastia and Naples.

The smallpox epidemic is abating and the death rate is lessening considerably and is now but little above the normal death rate of this city.

I find that my greatest difficulty is in getting from one wharf to another, as the wharves are very much scattered and means of rapid transit are limited. Cabs are the most satisfactory means of getting about, and these are not exactly what might be desired.

Should anything worthy of note transpire I will report at once.

Respectfully,

G. M. CORPUT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Extermination of rats at Bremen to prevent the spread of plague.

BREMEN, GERMANY, *December 22, 1899.*

SIR: Referring to my No. 82 of the 4th instant, relative to measures being taken at this port to lessen the danger from plague, I have the honor to inclose a clipping from the *Weser Zeitung* showing that an attempt will at once be made to exterminate all rats within the territory of the Republic at Bremen.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. MURPHY,
Vice-Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.—Translation from *Weser Zeitung*, December 22, 1899.]

BREMEN, GERMANY, *December 22, 1899.*

The medical department earnestly requests the citizens of Bremen and the surrounding country districts, in view of the danger from plague, to destroy by means of dogs, cats, traps, etc., the rats in their houses, especially in warehouses, barns, and stables.

For every dead rat from the city of Bremen or its country districts delivered at the port bureau of the Freeport, a premium of 5 pfennig (1½ cents) will be paid. Such rats will be received on working days from 9 to 11 a. m., and from 3 to 5 p. m.